TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

E. MURRILL, Jr., Sh'.ff

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE, THE UNDERSIGNED having at December Term. A. D. 18-4, of New Hanover County Court, qualified as Administrator of the estate of George R. Williams. deceased. hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to ing claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in

BOACKSMITH TOOLS, &C .. yer County, on Monday James on New Hanover County, on Monday, January 24, 1865, at 11 alclock, A. V., all the Wheelright and Blacksmith Tools, below ging to the estate of Caut. L. L. Keith, consisting of something like it.

> W. J. CORNWALL. Agent for Mrs. Z. Keith.

8I-1t-12 tf.

WILMINGTON, N. C., DEC. 29, 1864.

Looking at the stupendous magnitude of the naval part of the expedition sent against this place, and remembering the length of time the "great expedition" has been in contemplation, if not in actual preparation, and the flourish of trumpets which preceded its advent, most expeditious and effectual monner ;--treat the oyswe can hardly think that the full strength of the land | ters after the manner of the parboiled article brought notion of the expedition has yet been fully developed here open from the Sound. or revealed, but that still further and more strenous exertions will be made to do something calculated to rehere the allair from the disgrace attendant upon absohe e failure and non performance. We can hardly think that the very flower of the whole United States Navy would be went out to co-operate with a land force of four or five beigades, a part of them colored at that.

It may be that the storm of law week disturbed their arrangements not a little; it may even be that they had to cast their horses overboard as is reported, and as is to have landed any Lors's, all hough it can bardly be that they started without them. They must have calculated upon the probability of rough weather at this | seison, and off this coast, and it is to be presumed that forces are concerned. Either there is something mysterous behind, or Butler's part of the show has turned the most ridiculous fiasco of the war. It w all appear that Lincoln thought be knew all about

i. He leagued-so it is said, that he said-that the troops from our forts had been sent to Beauregard, and that there was nothing more required than a mere dash; ned without his host. He made too little allowance for the season, and the natural postacles to a

What next will be attempted remains to be seen .-Something up doubt will be, though not much very scon. The enemy's armoment is still on our coast, but the weather is not favourable, and if it he so that he is ses, or has been forced to sacrifice them, he will certainly attempt no landing at any place not within unacquate striking distance of some objective point. Of course he can obtain means of transportation, but not at once, and ne will hardly be apt to keep his ships exposed and his men cooped up until he can get them. Some other dispositions or arrangements will most pro-

If there be still on board the enemy's ships forces and means not yet brought to bear, he may keep trying for some time to come. If there be not, and if he is screely without draft animals, we think it likely that he will soon take his departure.

The charging scenes of war, which too often separare the best of friends, occasionally furnishes some compensation by bringing them once more together. We have had some compensation of this kind lately in the shape of visits from long absent friends, whom the tide of war, rolling id this direction, has brought within our wach. We are pleased to see so many of them looking well and hearty and in the finest spirits.

in the initiat of wars and rumors of wars-of the becoming of great guns and trampling of squadrons,we were rather surprised yesterday by some guns from the ray r announcing the arrival of certain saucy blocknde rui ners. It was a queer episode in the history of

CLEAN GONS -The vast Yankee armament that had hong for a week and more was no longer visible sternoon, and my night-fall only the usual block-

Where they have gone to we cannot pretend to say, but gone they are. Their attempted surprise failed and their

good to make them known to anybody week.

retty accurately, and but for the element of might have come much nearer accomplishing an open coast, and in meditaling a susprise will include

it was a short campaign, but it spoiled Christman here in town. It can't be helped now, but really it was spiteful of the Yankees to choose the very day they did, and we respectfully request that they do not do it again.

The powers of resistance possessed by earth or sand works were we i illustrated in the bembardment of Fort Fisher. Everything, apparently, that could be destroyed was destroyed, torn up or burned. The sand itself was ploughed, but could not be destroyed, and strangely enough, only two guns were dismounted. Of course the enemy's fire would have been much more dangerous if the this bad been in still water.

An FAGLE .- About six o'clock last evening one of our bejs came up stairs lugging the carcass of a huge Ba d Eagle, apparently just shot. It measured full seven feet from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other. Some one had left it down stairs in the passage. Is there any omen

The institution facetiously called the Confederate States Mail, has left us without exchanges for days pist. Our latest Richmond papers are of the 21st. and our list Charleston of the 24th. Literally we are without news by mail. We know how we miss the visits of our cotemporaries. We flatter ourselves that they miss curs, but of that we can say noth-

ing. But indeed our position is a hard one and entails pretty close shaving to make anything like a readable paper, or one giving the amount of information for which the community is anxious. It is difficult even to make up anything like a reasonably intelligent or intelligible "situation" article. How can we, under existing circumstances. We are not half posted. And day.

The clouds we trust will soon lift and enable us once

and more than quiet in town, for all the stores are shut up and the market silent and deserted. The owners of the stores are in the trenches—the people from the surrounding country are also in service for make immediate payment to him; and to all persons hav- the time being, and everything is a a dead stand. This is right enough. All mere business, as business, must give way to the necessities of the public defence. But the trade in groceries and provisions must be resumed if suffering would be avoided. No arms, abandoned in their retreat. doubt the proper arrangements will be made in a few days, and things resume their wonted course, or

believe, anvil, vises, tongs, saws, planes, chisels, augu s. WE head of no firing yesterday, except some from the enemy's blocksders at a blockade-running steamer run ashore near Piney Point, South of the Main Bur. The grounded steamer is the Agnes Fry.

NEW RECIPES. WARRANTED ORIGINAL

To prevent the transmission of news :- commit it to Mr Regan's sest office. To rain oysters and take away all their flavor in the

THE SEAT OF WAG.

For the present the Valley of Virginia has ceased to be the theatre of active hestilities. Upper Georgia has again quietly fallen into our bands. Hood is represented as falling back towards his base at Decatur, Alabama, and the campaign in Tennessee must soon close for the a ason. Nothing can well be done at Richmond

It is evident that the main theatre of hestilities for the winter will be in the region between the mouth of somewhat confirmed by the fact that they are not known the Cape Fear and the mouth of the Savannah River, and extending inland as far as Augusta and Branch- were killed. that Sherman's of rations will embrace the triangle between Savannah, Charleston and Branchville, the lat- John Morgan's and routed it with a loss to the enemy ter being by far the most important of the three points, of 150 killed, wounded and prisoners, and their train. as being the very pivot of our military railroad system. Dick Morgan, brother of John was captured. Whether Wilmington is to be included in the system or not, must depend upon circumstances. It is certainly brought within the circle of heatilities, but as yet bide fair to hold its ground against the enemy, and cannot therefore be included by them as among their bases o' In acknowledging the compliment, Widelow to: . coasion operation. Branchville and Augusta are, after all, the to say; points at which we may expect our enterprising enemy to strike. With Branchville in the lands of the enemy, the position of Charleston would be critical in the extreme. How long will Sherman remain sapine at Savannah or Port Royal?

The Wound d at Hospital No. 4

We are indebted to Dr. Micks, Surgeon in Charge of Hospital No. 4, Wilmington, for the following list of wounded received and now at said Hospital, from the fights at Fort Fisher on Saturday, Sunday and Monday last .-Many others, who were slightly wounded, have been sent o Wilson and other Hospitals:

B B Merritt, Co. F. 36th N C T, left arm amputated above bow, Hausax cousty, N C. Wor Johnson, Co. F, 10th N C T, contu ed hip, Wayne onary-wound alight. T E Brown, Lieut comd'g 1st N C Battalion, contusion of

ip and thigh, Washington county, Va.-slight.
Henry Strickland, Co. E, 36th N C T, tractured compound leg-severe. W A Latham, Co. G, 17th N C T, genehot wound of abdomen. Washington, N C-severe. Wm Jones, Co G, 17th N C T, gutshot wound through ooth shoulders, Washington county, N C-severe. Bichard T Ayers, Co. G. 17th N C T, gunshot wound of high, Halifax county-slight. Reuben Mayo, Co. G, 17th N C T, mortally, chest, Pitt

Stephen Phips, Co. A, 66th N C Te contusion of butt. B B Amsley, Co. G. 17th N C T. compound fracture of eft thigh, Washington county, N C-severe. D T Clark, Co. H, 36th N C T, ankie bruised, Bladen

ounty, N C-siight. neednam Tolss, Co. B. 36th N C T, bruised arm and hip. umberland county, N C-sight. J J Hawle, Co. K., 10th N C T, contused arm and breast, Boautort county, N U-slight.

From the Richmond Enquirer, 21st inst-LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATE :.

Another Defeat of Gen. Hood reported by Thomas-He captures twelve pieces of Artillery and Two

Thousand Prisoners.

The official despatches from Nashville report still uither successes over Gen, Hood. An unofficial despatch of the second day's fight, dated at Nashville the 16th. 9 P. M., says:

During last night Hood withdrew his right wing from the river and took a new position, covering the Hillsboro', Granny White and Franklin pikes, which line had been carefully prepared for just this contingency. He was driven from the first line easily : but the second was stubbornly defended; and at last heavily assaulted three times before succeeding. It was carhim of the weakening of our garrisons to send to G orgin, ried, however, and twelve pieces of artillery and two tot I bareness of troops; and that he felt cer- | thousand men, including Gen. Jackson, with the remng able to take the place with hardly the shadow mant of his division, were taken. The enemy were on. Other thinks also he is reported to have forced back two miles, and his army broken into two said which we will not now raprest. If so, they are all parts-one on the White pixe and the other on the reacts known to the authorities. It hat so, it would do no Franklin, with a range of bluffy halls between them. Stedmen and Wood pursuing down the latter, and A. it don't term as, if the enemy bad made his J. Smith, Schofield and the cavalry down the former. small arms lay as thick on the contested line as the

rebeis had stood there. Hood cannot make another such day's fight, whilst Thomas is in good condition to press him. We capared more wagons-cannot say the number. Everybody-white and black-did splendidly.

THE SECOND DAY'S BATTLE AT NASHVILLE. The following is Gen. Thomas' official account of the econd day's battle in front of Nashville :

HDOR'S DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND, ) Nashville, Dec. 16-6 P. M. To the President of the United States.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, and Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant This army thanks you for your appreciation of its conduct yesterday; and to assure you that it was not misplaced. I have the honor to report that the enemy aus been pressed at all points to day in his line of re-

ir at to the Brentwood hills. Brig Gen. Hatch, of Wilson's corps of cavalry, on the right, turned the enemy's left and captured a large number of prisoners—the number not yet reported. Major General Schofield's corps, next on the left of the cavalry, carried several bills, captured many pris-

oners and six pieces of artillery. Brevet Major General Smith, next on the left of Maenemy's hae with McMullen's brigade, of McArthur's assemblages, except, we believe, the church, and the division, capturing sixteen pieces of artillery, two brig court room; and tobaces chewing, only second to result is, that in the files of the \_\_\_\_\_ office are s cure adier generals and about two thousand prisoners.

tillery and troops of the enemy on the line. Brigadier General Wood's troops, on the Franklin utteriog one or more?

pike, took up the assault, carrying the enemy's entrenchments. In his retreat he captured eight pieces of artiflery, some hing over six bundred pri soners, and drove the enemy one mile up the Brentwood Hill Pass. entered and classed-sins against Go, being in fact the was as much as they could do, for she steered wildly with Georgia as an independent Power than we can of the different armies of the Military Division of the | we rank them in other classes.

Mississippi, most nooly supported General Wood's left,

nothing, experience has taught us to apprehend disas- morning at daylight. Although the troops are very ty and depreciation of oaths, caused by their excessive much fatigued, the utmost enthusiasm prevails.

oners car tured yest rilay greatly exceeds the number. To secure or maintain a republican self government, reported by tolegraph last evening. The woods, fields, and to preserve a competent basis for a grand fundaand entrenchments are strewn with the enemy's small mental law or obligation on which the family and the

ery tew killed. GEO. H. THOMAS, M. i. Gen.

The Washington " Chronicle" of Sunday, received yester ay afternoon, contains the following official bu!-WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 17-10, P. M.

Maj Gen. John A Dix New York: Despatches have been received to day from Gen. Foster, who had a personal interview on the morning of taut, and which were in their spirit nowice to aristocratic Wednesday, the 14th instant, with Gen. Sherman, at principles. For example I informed his Majesty that the Fort McAllister, which had been taken by assault on those of the numble and observe, were indiscriminately the preceding day. Savannah was closely besieged, mingled together to the establishment. It, said I. I were and its capture, with the rebel forces there, was con- to observe the least proteosion on account of the rank or fidently expected. It was to be summoned in two days, fortune of parents. I should impuritisely out an end to it. and if not surrendered, Sherman would open his batteries upon it. Gen. Fes'er reports that Sherman's ed to cut and make their own cloth is. They are taught to army " is in splendid condition, having lived, on its clean and mend tace and two at a time, they by turns march, on the turkeys, chickens, sweet potatoes, and three times a week, cook and distribute victuals to the other good things of the richest part of Georgia." The poor of the village.

march was feebly resis ed Unofficial despatches state that the provost marshal at | having made is a part of their equation. In my conversa-Nashville reports 5,000 prisoners and 49 pieces of artillery as being already secured.

report les night a tel graphic mistake was made at | ses; out at the same time I recommend them to svoid ma-Louisville or Nashville in the estimated number of our

A despatch from Lexington, this evening, states that | is course ed on the most simple plan; the young tadies at

EDWIN M. STANION, Secretary of War.

Recep lon of Winslow, of the Kenraeg The "Merchants of Philadelphia" gave Captain Winslow, of the Keareage, a complimentary dinner on the 13th.

with the Kearsage and Alabama. I approach that subject with a great degree of diffidence. I performed an important part in that action. I take it for granted that you have all learned the particulars of that engagement. The London Times had so spoken of the Alabama as to represent her as the best of her class, and in every respect capable of meeting the Kearsage. She was commanded, as you know, by Captain Semmes, whose history is well known to you all. In ed not stop to detail the account of the action which occurred off Cherbourg. It was fitting that it should occur at such a time and in such a way.

It showed the British nation that the United States navy was as nowe fol on the sea as our soldiers are upon the and. I wish here to relate an amusing incident about one | Could we behold in one grand panoramic view the this evening. It is almost devoid of news.

of the reamsn of the Kearsage. After and ng, he was ac- graves of their men as they have been opened mile by engagement off Cherbourg, in which you were almost beaten?" To which Jack replied, "Yes; and the reason of it was that while the officers were all Americans, the | would stand appalled at the sight. If now, they breathe | ed its banks. crew were all - Englishmen. That's the Yeason why we free, few there are among them who stand as veterans sent her to the bottom " (Great applause.) What Winslow meant by the above was, that if the crew

of the " Alabama," as well as the officers, had been Confederates, the "Kearsage" would have gone to the bet- ised them by their bellish leaders. They may turn

From the Charleston Courier. National Sins. PROFANITY AND BLASPENY.

which we of the Southern States were for years impli- | ted to revel and show the beastliness of their natures cated and participants under the Union, and passing to their hearts' content. For the people of Savannah recognition of God-a violation positive and negative they have fallen. of the first and second clauses of the Decalogue-we come to the third commandment.

That this was and is grievously, frequently, generally and flagrantly violated, is a fact unfortunately too obviously patent for doubt or argument. Of all sins of men anywhere, no one has more perplexed observers than thankful only of their inability to do us more harm than swearing, and no instance has been more frequently used | they did. to prove something like the doctrine of innate and inbereat depravity. For sits of lust or excess there are some pretexts at least. The drunkard and the glutton sin in excessive use and pureait of what can and should be legitimately used in moderation—the covetous man sins in excess of affection and devotion, not as to the place, his calculations were all thwarted by the unexnature of the object which may be legitimately recognized under the law of God. The swearer, however, as prize, atthough in his possession, must be abandoned, has been often said, sirs gratuitously, and in his sin and to save himself from a worse fate, a forward movegratifies no natural or inherent taste or appetite or p.s. sion or propensity, unless we admit an innate propensi- laying waste the Gate City, he must stake his ali in a

The rudest peasant or serf rarely ventures to use irreverently or lightly the name of the magistrate or prince nearest to him or over him, even in his most retired baunts of conversation.

The war, some say, has produced an increase of swearing and of other sins. It may be so, but we doubt it .-and profabity and licentiousness and drunkenness which of which no one moulting it need be ash med.

social intercourse, in consulting and respecting the feel ings and wishes of others, deem it right or not any dividual matters, will be as woludy mistaken as when wrong to others to swear anywhere except in the known be thinks they will not come nationally. It we cannot the Confederacy, which shall involve the smallest lotapresence of a clergyman. A woman's presence has man up and overcome obstacles we need not hope to been a check even on bardened and practiced swearers, succeed in this life, in any of its phases. but now any one who has traveled or observed much since the war will testify that oaths were frequently indulged before women and good women who go about to do good to and for the sordiers and their children and families.

We may not expect any very great results for a renewed respect for womanaood and for clergymen from any who cannot or do not admit the controlling authority of the Word of God-but we would gladly bail and approve even the partial reform which would suppress or prevent the oaths and protane utterances of any peras in mixed company now a-days it is not easy to tell when there is or is not a clergyman, the swearer should be sure to fee, and sound his hearers well before launch

Many men, not clergymen, are shocked by an oath. and would gtadly rebuse it, but are often deterred

lear of giving offence. It was once considered proper and necessary to ask permission before lighting a segar or a pipe in mixed company, or in a public :esort, or conveyance, but now or General Schofield, carried the salient point of the smoking has intruded into all places, and resorts, and smoking in offensiveness to some tastes and feetings, is ly laid away among the "State papers," the ages of the command, next on the left of McArthur's division, car- not hope that readers who cannot altogether forego ried the enemy's entrenchments, capturing all the ar- | swearing, will so far recognize others as to ask whether an oath is desirable or agreeable for the hearers before

with us ignorance is tat from bliss; for when we hear I have ordered the pursuit to be continued in the States, to the charge of irrelevance and trifling frivoli- signers."

use in public and official proceedings and forms. I must not forget to report the operations of Briga- Any intelligent observer trained to respect and regard

dier General Johnson in successfully driving the enemy, an cath as something solemn, will be shocked after one with the co-operation of the gunboats under Lieutenant | week's attendance in a court, or a day at an election Commander Fitch, from their established batteries on poli, on beholding the perfunctory flippancy and levity ALL quiet along the Cape Fear. And all quiet, the Cumberland river, below the city of Nashville, and with which out are adminis cred and taken, evidently of the success of Brigadier General Croxton's brigade with no other thought in some cases than that it is a in covering and re-forming our right and rear, in the form merely, and a condition precedent without which operations of yesterday and to day. Although I have the jurant could not get in his vote or his testimony. no report of the number of prisoners captured by John- This has been and is a sore evil, and we are now son's and Croxton's commands, I know they have made suffering its results in the general decay and decline of

public and official morals, and the gress neglects and 1 am glad to be able to state that the number of prist omissions in administration in many places and trusts. State and the Church-both outgrowths of and from In conclusion, I am happy to state that all this has the family-may rest permanently, we must recognize been effected with but a very small less to us. Our and obey the third Commandment, with its significant | General Whiring commanding defences at the mouth of the loss, probably, does not exceed torce bundred, and a intimation, implied as to all the Communication, but here specifically express d:

His name to vain."

A MIDEL SCHOOL. Madama Campan gives the following account of the Emperor Alexander's visit to her establishment at Econon.: The Emperor inquired into the most minute particulars respecting the establishment at Seonan; and I fait great cleasure in answering his questions. I recollect having dwelt on several points which appeared to me very impor-

The young ladies who have been brought up in my boarding school are thoroughly acquainted with everything rela-Nothing has been heard from Gen. Thomas to day, ting to household business; and they are gone tall to me for tion with them I have always taught them that on domestic | the channel of the river of all obstructions. management depends the preservation or dissipation of their fortunes. I impress upon their minds the necessity It is ascertained that in transmitting Gen. Thomas' of regulating with attention the most triff og catty expenking donestic details the subject of conversation in the drawing room, for this is a m at decided ma k of the breed- THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER ON THE ABOLITION ing. It is proper that all should know how to do and di-The despatch written by Gen. Thomas stated that rick, but it is on y for ill concated women to talk about his whole loss would not exceed 3,000, and vary few | their carriages, servants, washing and cooking.

These are the reasons, sic, way ay pupils are generally superior to those brought up in other establishments. All lows: on the 13th inst, at Kingsport, Tennessee, Gen. Bur- taught everything of which they can prescribe and in bridge had a fight with Basit Duke's brigale, formerly | need; and they are consequently as much at their ease in the brit last circles of fashion, as in the most humble coudition of life Fortune confers lank, but education teaches how to support it properly.

> By the fall of Savannah there will be much to depress the unstable and weak kneed of the South and to encourage the North. Already do we see the meaning | made to them." nod, and hear the croaking, delerous means of the farseeing, exclaiming an ha! an ha! With them the days of the South are almost numbered. But a stroke or two more by Sharman and the work will be finished .-So long as the enemy is at a distance they can reason calmly and hopefully-survey the vast regions of terrihopeful emotions give place to feverish, spannedic ex- dier General, and in the Navy under Captain.

By the fall of Savannah terminales the designs of one of the vast divisions of the enemy to penetrate our country. Long and arcuous have been their labors. incalculable has been its cost in treasure and men .from Fort Donelson. They have gone through and none but those left behind have found the homes promback with satisfaction at the vast and learful track made by them, -they are welcome to glory in their damnable deeds, but for men, filled with the souls of honorable men, nothing but remorse would be theirs. But they are through-Savanuah is the ter-Proceeding with our review of " National Sins," for min is-in its hallowed homes now they will be permit-

long suspense has at last been relieved-and although suffering untold miseries, rejoice that so much is spared. We do not feel under the sughtest obligation, however, to them-they possessed no tender mercles. We are

But amid their rejoicings, one thing will haunt Sherman in all his demon acut revelries. He came to his terminus earlier than he calculated when he deemed himself safely settled in Atlanta. Before he had finpected movements of Gen. Hood. The much coveted curable. ment must be made-the flanker is flank d-and after nah is in his possession.

What have we lost in this move? much, very much

Had we time to day we could show further that to accomplish what they have in Georgia has been at We believe war reveals and unmasks character and great sacrifice in other States. Let the timed ponder habits mo e frequently than it changes them - and when | calmly over our condition, and make up an intelligent it works changes the change should be by reform. The verdict, and they will see that although Georgia has war has brought on and collected together the swearing suffered, so straightened was the enemy for men to ac- se the result of that doctrine in the r-bellion; and with complish their object, they were compelled to yield ter- that result before our eyes, what should induce us to before were scattered over and through the country. - ritory occupied by them in other S ares. Let us, then, enter into another treaty of alliance, to be broken prowearing is practically supposed to be a privileged sin, not be east down bleaded of the spemy la our immedi- pably in a few years, from causes very similar, and Men, who in all other respect are gentlemen in their of affairs. Adversity will come, and he who calculates but in human nature itself? on gliding through life without his portion, even in in-

Augusta Register.

LADIES AGES .- Some waggich Richmond correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist says:

Quite a stir was created in some of the Government Bureaus, a day or two ago, by a peremptory order be farm to the existence of this Government. which came from a high military authority, ordering course, became pule at the inexorable "military nevarying, I understand, between two decades and three score und ten.

Wilmington Iournal.

TELEGRAPHIC Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year

1863, by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the Dis-

trict Court of the Confederate States for the Northern OFFICIAL FROM GEN. BRAGG. RICHMOND, Dec. 28th, 1864.

The following was received late last night, dated WILMINGTON, Dec. 27th. 1864. To His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President C. S.: The enemy has re-embarked under cover of his fleet .-

His movement is not developed. I have visited Fort Fisher and find damage slight, except buildings not necessary for defence. Only two gams disabled. Marks remaining? indicate that the bomba-dment was very heavy. Major river. Col. Lamb commanding at the Fort. The officers and men composing the garrison, deserve especial com-"The Lind will not hold him guildess that theth mendation for their gallantry, efficiency and fortitude displayed under very trying circumstances.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

FROM THE UNITED STATES. BICHMOND, Dec. 28th, 1864. Northern papers of the 23th inst., have been received. Sherman's telegram to Lincoln, dated S vannah 22d,

reads: "I beg to present you as a Christmas gift, the city of Savannah, with 150 heavy guns, a plenty of ammunition, also about 25,000 bales of cotton." Foster also sent a telegram to Grant and Halleck, in which he says; Hardee anticipating an assault, escaped with the mair body of his infantry and light artillery on the night of the 10th. The rebel fron-clads were blown up and the n vy yard burned. All the rest of the city intact, and contains 20,000 citizens, quiet and well disposed. The esptures include 100 prisovers, 150 guns, 13 locomotives in good order, 190 cars, a large supply of ammunition, ma-

stored in warehouses. Arrangements are made to clear The steamers Julia, Fox, Blenheim and Let Her Be, arrived in Nassau on the 19th.

terials war, 3 steamers, and 33,000 bales of cotton safely

Nothing further from Middle Tennessee.

OF BLAVERY. EIGHMOND, Dec. 29th, 1864. The Enquirer of to-day closes a leading editorial as fol-

these Confederate States, recognizing our nationality, and guaranteeing our independence upon the abolition of slavery in all these States, rather than continue the war we should be prepared to urge the measure upon our readers. We believe that such a proposition would be favorably received and acted upon by these nations, and it ought to be

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Dec. 29th, 1864. Nothing of interest transpired in Congress vesterday .-In the House to-day a bill was reported from the committee of ways and means au horizing the Secretary of the tory which lie, delying in their amplitude and richness Treasury to purchase thirty millions of dollars in specie .-the legions of armed men who come to destroy. But The Rouse also passed a bill giving one suit of uniform Let them approach their domicils, the defiant tone, the clothing a officers of the army in the field under Briga-The Senate was in secret session.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, Dec. 29 h, 1864. The New York Herald of the 27th inst., has been received A Nashville telegram of the 24th says that it is reported costed by a Frenchman, who said, "So you have had an mile and view the blood-stained earth where their vic- that Gen. Hood cannot cross the Tennesses on account o tims have fallen in scores of fearful engagements, man the flood in the river, which, in many places, has overflow-

> Thomas' headquarters were still at Columbia, although our advance was pressing after the rebel army. The Herald gives obituary notices of William Curtis Neyes, an eminent lawyer, and James William Wallack,

FROM U S. PAPERS.

As we can get no Southern papers, and do not feel quite " up" to the task of writing enough matter to fia whole Journal, we think we may as well make some on from the original and primal sin of omission of any | we feel the deepest sympathy - we know in whose hands | extracts from Northern papers. The first we shall make is from the New York Times of the 10 h. to If so ordered, we cannot but feel gratified that the which we respectfully call the attention of Messr. Brown, Leach and others :-

Delusive Prospects of Peace.

There is something really melancholy in the propositions made by such men as Gov. Brown, of Georgia, and Mr. J. T. Leach, of North Carolina, for a convention of the States to agree on terms of peace in which the independence and separate sovereignty of each of them should be fully acknowled; because they reveal an incapacity to comprehend the temper and opinions ished his intended gigantic preparations for holding the of the Northern people, and their object in prosecuting the war, which one can hardly beip considering in-

Remion secured, after all that has occurred, in any such way, would be based simply on an ordinary treaty of peace, such as, at this moment, maintains the good relations of Italy and Austria, or Russia and Turkey, desperate move—he goes, and reactes the goal-Savat- violable, of course, whenever the inclination or convenance of either of the parties call for it.

No such agreement, we need hardly say, would con--but what have we gained? Infinitely more than we stitute a proper basis either for public credit or for any other purpose needing united action. Nothing, as the history of the world shows, will secure what we seek except a National Government, against which it shall be treason to rebel, and which nothing but successful revolution can overthrow. The South has long held that the Constitution was a treaty of alliance, and we ate presence, but view at all times the general aspect which have their root not in any institution whatever,

Therefore we shall have no convention of States; no treaty or arrangements of any kind with anybody in of a concession that any body of men in the South now in arms are aught esse than citz as of the United States in reveil against the Government. To accord them any character of sovereignty or independence, would be to render all our fighting just as vain and useissens the acknowledgment of Confederate independence. It would prove one ci two things-a dissolution of the Union, or a lengthened armistica. Either would

It would be just as well, therefore, if the peace party that the ages of all clerks in those bareaus be imm di- at the South would give up at once and forever all id a ately taken down and registered. The majority of the of ever seeing a convention of "Sovereign Sales," in "cierks" affected by the order being ladies-of certain which these of the North will be represented. They sons before or in hearing of women or clergymen, and and uncertain ages—the amount of confusion that ensued buffles description. Secrets that had been sedu- enter into any agreement with any Southern Sia e, on lously kept for years and years became common events any subject whatever, without repudiating the Constiunder the inexprable figures of the registration, and la- tution, the authority of which they have been fighting dies who had preserved an easy dignity whenever ques for four years to uphoid. Section 10, of Article I extioned upon the subject of their ages in familiar dis- pressiy foroids any state from enterior into "any agreement or compact with another State, or with a cessity" that required that their years should be "known loreign Power." So that whether we regard the Couof men." Or course the order was never intended to in- lederate Sintes as samply in revolt, or as independent clude ladice, being directed at "able bodied males" only; Powers, all attempt to conclude any treaty or arrangebut the opportunity was too excellent to be lost, and ment with them as separate States would be revolutionthe officer in charge could not resist the temptation to arv. Can any same, couldern man believe, after duexplore the hidden mysteries of female vanity, and the reflection on the evidences of Northern e in stress which he is daily recenting, and which he has received ince 1861, that we would study ours ives to such an Brig. Gen. Garraud's division of General Smith's even common in churches and court rooms. Can we lady clerks of the Bareau aforesaid—terms of years extent as to follow the example of the men we have been so long trying to punish as criminals, unless we were forced into it?

the notion which the Southern reconstructionists The monster iron clad Dictator has made, or attempt- seem to entertain that the offer to throw Davis and his The consideration of this question and the obliga- ed to make, her trial trip at New York. She was to Government overboard, and each, as separate States, to tions it recognizes as to offences against others, might have started at one o'clock, but it was late before she | nego iate, as sovereigns, for a peace, is an offer of com lead to the higher question in which all sins are truly started, and then it required four tugs to lead her, which promise is sheer delusion. We can no more treat Major General Stedman, commanding detachments only sins, or including all sins, however, for convenience, and was frequently stopped to enable the pilot to with the w hole Confederacy. As a State which has straighten her out. It requires several men to steer been in rewolt, and is anxious to stop fighting, and In addition to the protanity and blasphemy of swear- her under the most favorable circumstances. The come back to the Union, of course we should and bore a most honorable part in the operations of the ing in private and public and common conversation, we World says, " there is no use concealing the fact; she be delignt to meet her, but in no other must plead guilty, we fear, for our countrymen and has not come up to the standard promised by her de- character would meeting her be of any use. land through no other channel than the National E. B. McRaE, sheriff of New Hanover county.

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ter are clarged as due thements Wo adv tis ment r ft : i o nnon privite chiracter

Givernment established at W string on could we have anything osay of r. I'nis war bes ben from the outset maintained b delusions on B ite or ther -There will be perce only when they are d stroy d, and there could not be a more mischievous one than the idea that the great majority of the Northern people see any res ing place short of re-union on the basis of the existing Constitution. As soon as the South aban-

CASUALTIES AT FORT FISHER.

dons it finally, we shall be one step, and a long one,

nearer the end.

CONFEDERATE POINT, Fo t Fisher, N. C., Dec. 27th, 1864.

Gentlemen-The following is a list of those killed in the ombardment of the 25th inst., whose names were unaitably omitted in the previous report: Private Amos. H. Jones. Lt. Faison's Scouts.

Private Wallaco Murphy, Co. F, 10th N. C. Regiment. Private Elias Davis, Co. C, 7th N. C. Battalion Junior

Very respectfully,

Chaplain 36th Reg't N. C. T. List of Casualites at Fort Fisher in the action of

24th and 25th December, 1864. December 24-Killed-None. Wounded-23. Private M Chapel, Co. H, 36th reg't N C T, ficsh wound f thigh-slight.

Private M Haie, Co. H, 36th reg't N CT, flesh wound in houlder-slight. Private C Cherry, Co. F. 36th reg't N C T, wounded in both legs severely, right leg smputated. Private Berj Merritt, Co. F. 36th N C T, wounded in left arm, amputated above elbow.

Private A W Lewis, Co. F, 36th reg't N C T, slight flesh wound in shoulder. P A Foster, (seaman) wounded in mouth and right shoulder. Passed Midshipman Clarence Casy, in right leg-slight. Private Assh R gan, wounded in left hand-slight. Jr' Higgins, (seamen) right leg shot off; am, mated at

upper third of thigh. Seret J H Johnson, Co. F, 10th reg't N C T, contusion I right arm Private D J Vincent, Co. F, 10th reg't N C T, slight in Private R B Applewhite, Co. F, 36th reg't N C T, very severe in right shoulder. Private John McLauchlin, Co. H, 36th N C T, slight in left thigh. Priva e H Caps, Co. F, 10th reg't N C T, in right thigh

Fergt C M Kelly, Co. B, 36th reg't N U T, in face-Private W W Duncan, Co. F, 36th N C T, con'usion-Private Henry Manitsby, Co. B, 56th N C T, contusion of shou der-light. Private Chas, Grimaby, Co B, 36th N C T, contusion of

Private D J Clark, Co. H, 36th N C T, slightly wounded Private P W Johnson, Co. F, 10th N C T, contusion of hip-slight. Lieurenant W Pridgen, Co. H, 36th N C T, coucussion 1st Beigt J M Benson, Co. B, 36th N C T, concussion of rain and contusion of right thigh. Private Daniel McNordon, 36th N C T, contusion of left

December 25-Killed-3. Wonnded-36. Private Archibaid Campbell, Co. B, 36th reg't NOT round in left ar a-slight Corpl R W Best, Co. F, 10th N C T, fracture of outer table of frontal bone. Private W P carriker, Co. C, 3d N C battalion, flesh

wound in hand, thigh and leg.
Private Elias Davis, Cap. McCullum's Co. Junior Reserves, killed. Private J F Lassiter, Co. C. 31 battalion N C T, contusion of shoulder. Private W T Phelps, Co. C, 2d battalion N C T. flesh Lieut T L Dornin, of Navy, g eat too of right foot bro-

Samuel Colly, scaman, wounded by splinters in back-W F Jolly, seaman, burned by bursting of gun Thomas Costin, ( eaman,) contasion of back from explo-

J & B iggs, (seaman ) contusion of knee-slight.

sion of gun-slight.

Corp W I Best, Co F, 10th N C T, commuted fracture f left arm-severs. Marie Provanger, (seaman,) lacerated wound in left Private A W Graves, Co C, 31 N C battalion, wound of Private Thomas Wilson, (seaman,) flesh wound of face. Serg Sholer, Go G 3d N . bastalion, fracture with lace

ation of newer jew and wrist-severe. Cant W Controug, A D C to Gen Whiting, concussion of right hip - light ouj Bown, is N CR serves, conta-ion of right hip. Priv ... Viuser .. Co r. inth regt a UT, con usion of Pare w J Ward o C 35 h regt N C T, wounded in oth legs of blues as pure d - 1, ed ad erge J 13 at 8, wo d. Ou regt to I, continuon of

P. ve P P | Dapuis . W a, lat N C partarin fish P val. N : T -1 , . B &== 1 + g : N - f, . c testen of Pri a e ti d Lore C. B. partalion Junior Rese v a sight wudin en shud corp L ri Porty, B, 56 a regt N o T, w und in back rom : ag in hi d stiell slig d

Edward D. ffy (same, ) wa diash ulter -- 80 J Clark, Co B Stor est A ., would be kate-Corp D P McNair, Co B, 3,th N . T would in haidslight. Private R Everent, Co E, 36th regt N C I, con usion of

cergi Ballentine, Co B, 36th regt N C T, concussion from

Aprel us Waiden, (marine,) contosion of sip. Private Heary Strickland, Co E, 35th regt N o T, wound right leg-severe. Quincy Carrigan, Co D, 1st N C battalion, wounded hand-finger amputated. Private David Campbell, Co B, 36th regt N C T, fore arm Private J J Rawls, Co K, 10th regt N C T, wound of arm

and hurned with powder in face.
Private Miles Murphy, Co K, 36th regt N C T, burned with powder in face. Private Amos H Jones, Faison's Scouts-killed.

Private W Murphy, Co K, 10th N C regt-killed. Total-Killed, 3. Wounded, 59. JAMES A. MILLER.

List of Casualties In Company I, 40th Regiment N. C. Troops, (Artillery,) Capt. C. C. Whitehurst commanding, in the battles in front

Wounded-Private Ingrabam Smith, of Sampson county, N. C. in shoulder-mortally, and a prisoner. Private Jeremiah Clapp, in head-severely, and a pris-Private Chas. Cummings, in hand-slightly. C. C. WEITEHURST

of Bayannah, Geo., Dec., 1864 :

Battle with klectric heis. The marshes and standing waters near Calabooza and he prince are filled with electric cels. It is difficult to cutch the eels with common fishing nets, as they bury themselves in the mud. The Indians fish for them with horses and mules, which are driven into the water. The noise occasioned by the stamping of the horses drives the eels out of the same and irritates them; they swim on the surface of the water and press themselves against the belly if the mules and horses. A strange combine now begins ; he Indican, provided with long thin Dambos cases, eacircle the ditch; some climb the trees whose branches ex end horizontally over the water. By wild acreams and thies a with their long canes, they prevent the horses from coming asagre and escaping. The cele teraffect by he noise, delend thems lves by the repealed discharge of their electic forces --I . eechs for a time as if they would carry off the viol ry over the horses, for many of the latter succumb to the force of the invisible electric blows, which the cel gives on he beny, the most sensitive part, and they him below the surface overcome by the shocks. If one capaping from the specie of the electric est reaches the Lind is late at

every sieu, and sinks down on the sand faint and &x musted In the first five nanutes, two norses were already growned. The eel, which is five sect long, presses against the bolly of the horse and discharges its chotricity along the whete lergin, which stons the abdomen, entrals and heart of the horse. The indians maintain that if the no ses were driven into the water of electric cels of two correctquive days, nose would die the coold day. Inc cels now imilly approach the shore, where they were caught with Hit e harpoons attached to long ropes. If the ropes were perfectly dry no electricity was feet while hading out the fish, but it was communicated through the wet rooss

A St. Louis paper says: "There are not less than 200 000 persons in Missouri this day who are in the better than purpers, not knowing where to get food to maintain them through the

MARRIED.

in slobeson County, on the 22nd i at , by the R v C. T. Anderson, Mr. AVERY FLOYD to Miss P. O , daughter of

In Holly Shelter, on the moreing of the 28th met., Major